THE TROUBADOUR.

My lady's eyes! their lovely hue Excels in grace the arching blue, So winsome is their witchery e glance can make all sorrow fice, Nor is it night when they are by How thick soe'er the shadows lie; Then let the skies forswear their light. Two stars are mine divinely bright.

My lady's mouth! what music slips Like birds unseen across her lips; Not Maytide songs deceitful clear But lays that lilt throughout the year And fall like balm upon the brain, Beguiling every heart of pain; As when the dimpled daisies blow.

To mesh the sunbeams unaway Ab, happy beams! glad captives they That leap and laugh the livelong day; When all is leosed and naught restrains They linger still to kiss their chains; And who would leave so fair a home Across the weary world to roam: —Samuel Minturn Peck in Home Journal.

THE UNWELCOME VISITOR.

"Wall, yes; that thar was onet a pa'nter," said Old Teb, pointing to a nondescript looking affair of a muddy hue, much frayed at the edges, and with the hair well worn off in spots. much that way, do hit? But you see me 'nd Calline have raised seven children, one after anuther, 'nd they all wallered on that thar hide, lettin' alone of usein' hit for a bed kiver every winter fur twenty year come nex' Janowary.

Old Teb was a grizzled, wiry hunter of known in the wilds of Buncombe county in those days than the features of far more celebrated men. His cabin was a mere shell of half decayed logs, with a dirt floor, and its roof held down by stones and poles. In summer it was airy or wet, in winter smoky and cold. Dried ventson hung from the grimy joists; lean hounds slept in the ashes of the fireplace, and on the outer walls the skins of foxes, coons and groundhogs were stretched out to dry in odorous profusion.

a dirty homespun, was "grittin' roas'in' on a home made tin grater for their daily supply of "grit bread," while several ragged, clay eating children squat-

"Pa'nters nowadays is erbout ez skaze as hens' teeth," he continued, "but that thar varmint war my fus' one, tho' I've knocked over a many a one sence.3 So Teb repeated the oft told tale that

stance of his narrative in our own words. Several years before his marriage he had lived in this same cabin with his

mother and sister. One bitter winter's night he and his sister were left alone, their mother having gone down to the little store at Lusher's Gap to do some trading. She was not expected back be-fore morning. Teb was then a lad of 16, and Mag some two years his junior. It had been a bad winter. There was no "mast" in the woods, and wild ani-

nals as well as tame were famishing. Bear had been seen down in the caves, had been heard at night far from their usual haunts. It was said that a large panther had caught a yearling close by "old man Ferry's" cow pen, and many were the injunctions inid on Teb and Mag by their mother as to remaining in after

So that night they brought in the yellow 'cur dog' for company, barred the by arranging over their dark hair the door, built a rousing fire of oak and pine folds of a rich lace mantilla, gathering it knots and felt quite cozy, despite the cold in some intricate manner high over draught, pouring in through the half comb and nestling just above the soft chinked logs, or the sad whistle of the loose rings on their temples the velvet night wind down the gorge, where "Yal" petals of one pink rose. It is useless to er creek" mouned and toiled on its course down to the river below! But, as the fire tillas are young or old, fair or plain, for, died, they went to bed to keep warm; and Teb was just dropping into a doze when he heard the house cat mewing to be let in. Then a plaintive cry floated down the child in distress, winding up, however, with a prolonged snark. The cat redoubled its entreaties, and scratched

Teb rose, shivering with cold and vague apprehension, and, slipping the wooden bar, let the poor creature in. The cry was again raised nearer by, entering the open door with startling distinctness. There was a feroclous ring about its concluding echo that caused Teb to slam to and rebar the door with precipitate eager-

His precaution was timely, for in a minute stealthy unbuman footsteps were audible without, then came flerce breath-ings at the walls and at last a heavy scratching sound, while the dog, that had at first raised his bristles with low growls, now slunk under the bed with az minious whine. It realized the danger that menaced them, and Teb, with rising fears, thought of the wildest tales of savage beasts he had ever heard, and ed vainly for a rifle. "What is hit, Teb?" whispered Mag,

who had waked up.

"Painters—or mebbe bears," quoth Teb, as though the yard was througed with them. "I wish we'uns had pap's

The animal, after sniffing at the door, began slowly circling round the cabin The fire had burned low, and Teb, fearful of the strength of the logs, crouched near the bed, where Mag lay shivering with apprehension. The minutes passed, and as there came no signs more alarming, he dozed gently, but was roused by an exclamation from his sister, who said 'Oh, Teb! Somethin' air a pullin' off

Teb stuck a pine splinter in the embers, and as it blazed up advanced toward the bed. Mag was on the side farthest from the wall, and by the flaming light they saw a huge, yellow paw thrust between a wider chink of the logs, with its claws buried in the ragged quilt. nlarmed at an unknown danger, a glim of its exact nature nerved the youth. He looked about hastily for a weapon. The the mother, only the day before, had

tended to weave. Hardly knowing what he did, Teb pulled out the long head post with its transverse spindle attached, and raising ft, brought it down with all his strength. The sharp, steel point pierced through the creature's leg and into the log beneath. With a snarl of rage and pain it strove to withdraw its foot, but the upper log,

"spun the fillin" of some jeans she in-

catching the head post, prevented it Teb saw his opportunity, and, seizing a hammer that lay in a crack, he drove, with frantic strokes, the spindle deep down into the log, while at every blow th beast without growled and whined alternately. Mag, with clasped hands, shud-

feringly watched her brother, until she saw that the brute could not release itself, when she burst into tears, exclaiming: "How kin we'uns sleep, Teb, 'nd that thar leg a stickin' throo 'nd hit hilt to the

But she did sleep nevertheless, notwithstanding the delorous whines and inter-mittent growls that kept Teb wide awake thereafter and keenly alive to the peculiar

perti of their situation. The dog remained cowed and silent.

Morning at length came and Teb, arming himself with the ax, went out to view his imprisoned foe. He found, as he ex-pected, a large panther clinging to the side of the house, the logs of which were scarred by its claws in futile efforts to release itself.

It was still furious, though much wearied, and its eyes were aglare with yellowish flame. He dared not approach close enough to use the ax. so ferocious was its aspect, and so violent its lunges at the sight of him.

Taking Mag and the dogs they all trudged through the snow some two miles to old man Terry's cabin. He was absent, but a long mountain rifle hung over the Loading it carefully, Teb started back alone, and on arriving found his panther still there. He rested his gun on the garden palings, sighted carefully and fired at its head. It lunged fearfully, emitting a fierce scream, but so nervous was the young man that two more shots were required to kill it.

When his mother arrived an hour later, Teb was quietly skinning his victim, while the bloody spindle, with the battered head post attached, was conspicuously stuck in the outside wall over his head. After one comprehensive glance around, this important adjunct to her much valued spinning wheel met her eye, and her first words were characteristic of the petty solicitudes and contempt of danger which the poverty and isolation of a mountain life encourages, even in women.

"Good Lord! What hev ye been a doin'. "Don't look Teb, ter that broach and spindle? Ef hit wern't fur thet thar pa'nter ez mout hev ketched the roan heifer ez we'uns drove down the gap, I'd jest nachilly w'ar ye plum out fur pesterin' of that thar wheel

"And, gentlemen," quoth Old Teb, eyeing affectionately the well worn hide on the Blue Ridge mountains, whose long which his offspring still rolled, "she wur rifle and coonskin pouch were better a woman ez mennt jest what she said. a woman ex meant jest what she said. She'd hev put the wood onto me shore ef I hedn't a hed that that pa'nter ter show And he shook his head ruminatively .-

But the most extraordinary feature of the equipment is the sleeping car porter. The conductors and guards are dressed in a military uniform similar to that worn by railway officials in other parts of Eu-His wife, a lank, sallow woman, clad in rope, but the porter is a novel and gratiglimpse the traveler has of the national costume of the Muscovite. That which impresses one first and most is his boots. ted about, vacantly silent and observing. They are of the finest leather, reach to The youngest boy sucked its thumb upon the knees, have soles half an inch thick, the punther skin, and Teb himself was and around the ankles the uppers are cutting some greased wads for his long creased in the most exact and artistic manner. I found out afterward in St. Petersburg how it was done-upon a mold when the leather is damp, with a large horn knife like a paper cutter, with as much care and mathematical accuracy as the modiste uses when she puts knife hunters delight in and without following plaiting on her dresses, or the sculptor his peculiar idiom, we will give the sub- when he chiscle the capital of a column.

These boots are worn all over Russia vanity. The Mexican caballero puts all the money he can raise into his sombrero; the Argentine gaucho invests his fortune in his saddle; but in Russia the personal adornment of the peasant, or the moulik as he is called, is his boots. He may have no shirt, or no coat, or they both may be ragged if he has them, and his hat be an heirloom, but his boots are always fine, newly oiled and kept with the most scrupulous care.—William Eleroy Curtis.

The Mantilla in Costa Rica.

There is one charming custom which the lover of the artistic cannot but hope will survive the demoralizing hand of in-novation, and that is the graceful mantilla, which only Spanish women know how to wear properly. The other day at a wedding there were two young matrons who had made themselves simply lovely ask whether the wearers of given the proper skill the result is to be wilder the stranger. All he sees is the dark hair, the soft, half veiled eyes, the delicate profile, the curve of the neck and w, that seemed not unlike that of a the pink of the flower like the rose on the check. The climate hardly makes the great feather fan necessary, but the white gloved fingers just escaping from the folds of lace move the soft mass of down with a grace inherited with the Spanish blood.-Costa Rica Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Chances in Retall Business.

I would advise any father who has sons grown up, and is looking about to locate pass by the whelesale houses and put the young men into retail business. A boy who is intelligent can go into a retail grocery and in a few years he will be able to run one of his own. The clerk or salesman in a wholesale house does not get the education that would fit him to run a store, yet the retail clerk can, with very little training, fill a place in a wholesale house. The chance of making a success of life is better in retail business. A man who is worth \$2,000 a year to a wholesale house, is certainly worth more than that to himself. industrious, honest young man ought to save up enough in five years out of his wages as a procer's clerk to start in busiing is to hinder him from becoming a olesale dealer himself in time.-Globe-Democrat.

Caused by the Nose. At the last congress of German naturalists and physicians, held in Wiesbaden, Dr. Gacy reported several cases of mental bility of fixing the attention on any subject, except for a very brief period, or of prolonged mental effort of any kind what-The author claims that this is due to nasal catarrh and obstruction to the sage of air through the nose, and calls the disease aproxia. This is the latest accusation which has been brought against the sinful nose. Headache, cough, dyspncea, earache, neuralgia, bay fever, ac convulsions and syncope are only a few of the many evils which this troublesome organ is accused of baving inflicted upon long suffering man. For much less cause physicians extirpate other organs, and there is reason to fear that the profession is getting ready to cut off our noses as the

source of many of our ills.—Chicago News. "Another thing which has affected the business a good deal is the growing scarcity of certain kinds of wild saimals, and the closing of some of the depots their collection and exportation. Nubia and upper Egypt, for example, for a long time were the great headquarters for the supply of giraffes, elephants, hippopotami and the double horned rhinoceri, with many other wild animals, but since the troubles there, subsequent to the death of Gen. Gorden at Khartoum, absolutely nothing has been received from this region, which is now barred, for an inded-nite period, by the impending Italo-Abyssinian war. And then again the depots in South Africa are beginning to close because the hunters have to go such im-mense distances before they can reach the lairs of the wild animals, hundreds of miles from their former haunts. cause of this is the extermination of all kinds by the so called sportsmen, who pour into that region like they did into the United States when the buffaloes roved

the plains."-New York Evening Sun.

LIGHT UNDER WATER.

ELECTRIC ILLUMINATION OF THE DEPTHS OF THE SEA.

An Experiment Which Was but the Beginning-A Search for Fish-The Electric Light Bevenls Creatures Never Be-

When it was discovered that an artificial light that very closely resembles the natural light of day could be procured from electric-ity, and that it could be so easily provided as to take, in a great measure; the place of gas for lighting purposes, everybody was naturally astonished and thought that the electricians were the greatest men on earth.

The new system was hardly old enough to be an assured success before a lot of wise men began considering the advisability of devot-ing this light to a greater purpose than that of merely lighting up the humdrum affair of every day life.

As an experiment a small incandescent light was thrust beneath the water in a foun-tain. The effect was superb while it lasted, but the water managed to work its way into the globe, and the light was extinguished. This gave the electricians something to think about, and they began immediately to rack their brains for a means of keeping the water away from the source of light. A coating of rubber was finally placed over the joint where the glass globe joins the brass holder, and over this was drawn a rubber bag that fitted tightly over the top of the globe and around the pipe through which the wire is passed. This promised to be successful, but a brief experiment showed that the glass was not strong enough to stand the pressure of water, and, after being exposed to it for a short time, would collapse. A globe was then made of plate glass that proved able to stand the strain.

SEARCH FOR FIST_

For some time this was only used in lighting up fountains by way of an ornament. Then it occurred to Professor Baird, of the United States fish commission, that if a light could be used under water it would prove of great advantage to him in his search for fish that never allowed themselves to be caught by any of the old fashioned methods. He lieved that there existed at a great depth in the ocean various kinds of fish that had never been seen. Every boy who has ever lived near the water knows that a favorite method of catching eels is to lure them within spearing distance by a bright light placed in the bow of a boat. Light not only attracts cels, but nearly everything else that lives in the water, and the professor was sure that if a light could be made to live at a great depth in the water the reward would be great.

The steamer Albatross of the commission was provided with an engine and a dynamo. A liberal supply of heavy glass globes that would hold a light equal to the lighting power of 100 candles was placed on board, and, equipped with other necessary articles, such as a lot of insulated wire, a large quantity of light, strong rope, and a number of beavy weights to serve as sinkers, the steamer started out. The first attempt was unsuccessful, for at a depth of 1,000 fathoms the pressure was so great upon the globe that it broke. Another trial was speedily made with heavier globes, and they were found able to stand the pressure of any depth to which they could be sunk. But the most wonderful part of this trial trip, which took place something like three years ago, was re-lated to Secretary Frank S. Hastings, of the Edison Electric Light company, by Professor

At a point near the Bahamas, according to the professor, the light was dropped over-board and sunk by means of heavy weights to nearly 1,000 fathoms below the surface. On the deck of the vessel stood the crew with nets ready to drop them under the fish that were lured from their homes in the great depth. The light was allowed to remain in the water for some time, and then it was slowly raised. It looked like the reflection of a star in the water at first, and its rays were seen, and in them were visible the forms of darting fish. The light soon fit up the water for twenty feet around, and a weird assort-ment of fish that had never before been heard of was seen. When near the surface the entrails of some of these fish burst from their mouths. "The professor ascribed this," said Mr. Hastings, "to the inward pressure. Nature had made them so that they could live in the great depths in which they were found. and when this pressure of the deep water was removed there was a counteracting force that killed them."

RARE AND CURIOUS SPECIMENS.

The dead fish were just as useful for the purpose for which the professor wanted them as live ones, and be gathered in a great many rare and curious specimens without much trouble. The light was also used to good purpose for discovering the various depths in which different kinds of fish lived. The cost of fitting up a steamer with the necessary apparatus to produce electric light is about \$1,500, but this first cost would be counterbalanced by the cheapness of the light it would produce. The cost of light, roughly estimated, would not be within one sixth as much as the cost of the usual method

of lighting.

The United States torpedo station at Newport is experimenting with electricity in order to expose by its rays any obstruction that might lie in the path of a vessel. The experiments have reached that point where it is certain that the water can be readily illuminated for a space sufficiently great to show a passage for a vessel. The difficulty is in regard to the propolling of this light at a distance sufficiently far ahead to enable a vessel to swerve from its course or come to a full stop before striking a revealed obstruc-tion. The dea of these experiments is to show, in times of war, explosives that lie beneath the water.

In the West Indies and the Bahamas where valuable shells and sponges lie deep in the water, the searchers after these articles have a box with a glass bottom. The top is open. In the box is placed a lamp, and then the glass bottom is pressed down in the water until it is slightly below the surface. water directly below the box is perfectly smooth, and it is possible to see through the water for nearly ninety feet. Mr. Hastings thinks that this same system could be adopted with the electric light, which would throw a obtained by any other means. A boy was recently drowned at Winchendon, Mass. Two days later his body was discovered by means of an electric light that was thrust under water by a pole. In the clearing and thought, will be of great value.- New York

Women Who Want Shoes.

It is an easy matter for an experienced man to handle women who want shoes. If she asks for a certain number be will not go away and get the size. He will take off be shoe and have a look at her foot, from which he can tell at glance just what sort of a shoe will fit her. Get one that will make her foot feel comfortable and that will look nice, and she purchases at once. If you take her word for the number, the chances are that you will be decrived, for a woman has an unaccountbe deserved, for a woman has an unaccount-able objection to telling her exact number, even if it is in the threen. A green clerk soon learns this little peculiarity after he has shown everything in the shop to several who will not buy. Another rule with women is not to show them too much. Let them see several nice things and their choice is easy, if they are suited; but show them your whole stock and they will want to me more I find stock and they will want to see more. I find stock and they will want to see more. I find
that ladies are not so given to cramping their
feet as formerly, so as to make them seem
smaller. Young misses still do that, but
women of the world are not so willing to injure their feet. The introduction of English
styles has dose this, for English ladies always wear comfortable shoes, regardless of a
tight fit.—Shoe Clark in Globe-Democrat.

I do not think children ought to be

written for or down to. Children are quite capable. In an intelligent house-hold the little folks are quite capable of appreciating the ordinary conversation that goes on between the members of the family—so much of it, at least, that is good, and eliminating that which is bad. When a child goes into a great library it is known that literature that is good makes its impress, but literature that is Kan. For time tables, information and reservation of sleeping car bertins, call at the city ticket office, 127 Main street, or depot office, corner 2nd and Wiebita Sts.

N. C. KEERAN,
d17-tf Passenger and Ticket Agent bad fails to penetrate the childish mind They may read Shakespeare or the Old Testament, and they will never know anything except what is wholesome and

Everybody Takes It
The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railsay (St. Joseph & Iowa Railroad Co.,
lessee), is the best equipped line west of
the Missouri river. Our equipment was I think the whole business a children's literature, like Sunday school treatment and pamphlets, has been overdone, and it is in a large measure done to artificial stimulation of the publish ers. The vast portion of it is of a very dyspeptic character. It weakens their These builders of nursery fiction write about children so and so, but children want something more ideal. Very young children, almost all the very young chil-

dren-and when I use the world child I mean those varying in age from 8 to 15are interested in Homer and would like us to write about him, or the Iliad story of the Odyssey. Such subjects are mucl more wholesome and would serve better ends. But in the present literature there is nothing enervating or stimulating to the mind; nothing but what retards de velopment in every way. Something more ideal is wanted. The imagination of the child wants to be fed as much as his eyes and appetite. I don't mean that the child should read a lot of fiction all the while. That is not the point. Even a perfectly commonplace diet is as injurious to a child as it is to you.-Charles

Dudley Warner in Inter-Ocean Interview.

I met in the Capitol the other day Dr. D. W. Bliss, Garfield's physician. has been in very poor health for more than a year; he is better this year, but he will never recover the strength he had before he attended the dying president. Garfield's sickness cost him a fortune and a practice worth \$25,000 a year. His hair was black when he began to attend him His shoulders were straight, his cheeks were full and his eye was bright. Now his hair is gray, his shoulders are bent, and, while his eyes have not lost their luster, there are dark rings under them, and his cultured face is thin. He is but a shadow of the Dr. Bliss of the days of Garfield, but his mind is as clear as it ever was, and his judgment in medical cases as

I asked him what he thought of the case of the crown prince of Germany, and he replied that the cancer from which he was suffering was, if the doctors had diag nosed the case correctly, of such a nature that he might live for a year. I offered Dr. Bliss a cigar, and was surprised to find that he had stopped smoking. His cigar bills a few years ago amounted to from \$800 to \$1,000 per annum, but he told me that he was forced to stop, in that he found his nervous system was giving way, and that he had what is called "smoker's heart." He does not use tobacco at all, and he tells me that he had to give up coffee, chocolate and tea in order to succeed in stopping tobacco. The man who is saturated with nicotine, in stopping it must give up all nerve stimulants, and Dr. Bliss now drinks nothing intoxicating, except now and then a small bottle of champagne at dinner.-Frank G. Carpenter in New York World.

The director general in China suggested

that the officers in charge of the Yellow River works who showed remissness in not taking precantionary measures to prevent the recent floods be degraded, but this was deemed too light a punishment, and they were ordered to be exposed in the canque along the river banks. The sub-prefect and mayor of Shang-an, the assistant department magistrate of Cheng-Chon, and the lieutenant and second sergeant of the station below Cheng-Chou were thus punished.

The cangue, or wooden collar, which these unfortunate officials are condemned to wear, is a large, heavy square of wood. to enter. From the time it is put on it is not removed till the term of the sentence has expired-a time varying from a fortnight to three months. During the whole time the prisoner cannot lie down or rest with any comfort, and during the day is placed in a conspicuous place, with his name and offense written in large characters on the great wooden collar, that all passers by may read. The compassionate people occasionally feed the victim, as it s impossible for him to reach his head with his hand; but the gamins tickle him with strays and otherwise annoy him .-

Curlous Case of Hypnotism.

Louise Michel, or the "Red Virgin," as she is called from her austere morality and her revolutionary opinions, is gradu ally recovering from her wound. After vainly probing for the bullet which was supposed to be lodged in her head at the base of the brain, they began to look grave and talked of præmia, abscesses and such like. There was a good laugh when the bullet was finally found, by accident, sticking in the virgin's bonnet, where no one had thought of looking for it. A good sized bee in her bonnet Louise

has always had, and still has. Her last hobby is the defense of the man who fired at her. She says she thinks that the man was "hypnotized" by her eloquence, and that he fired "in a moment of hallucination." She has engaged, at her own expense, the famous criminal lawyer, Laguerre, to defend him, and meanwhile she advises his removal to the care of Dr. Charcot, as she thinks the case of a man "hypnotized by the exposition of ideas above his intelligence," a very curious one and deserving of careful study.—Paris Cor. New York Journal.

An Effective Advertisement.

The desperate straits to which traveling

theatrical companies are driven to devise original advertising dodges, since the perambulating street band has ceased to be a novelty, is evidenced by the fact that one manager in the west has organized his men into a baseball nine. The ad-

vance agent manages for a game with a local nine on the afternoon of the arrival of the company. If there is no baseball club in the community, a scrub nine is selected and uniforms are loaned them by the manager, who carries two sets for just such an emergency. The Thespians always allow the local nine to beat them as an inspiration to local pride. The company generally only plays one night in each place, but if there is a second night a return game is announced for the next afternoon. The dodge is found to be a most effective advertisement, and the company has played to uniformly good

A good many have been built upon, but there are still 444 burying grounds in London.

business at popular prices.-New York

Car Drivers' Superstition There is a queer superstition among the Madison avenue car drivers that the fleecy clouds that pile themselves up in the sky on bright Pebruary mornings, looking not unlike drifts of snow, are, in reality, show banks getting ready to tum-ble down after nightfall and block the tracks.—New York Sun.

NEW THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

(Missouri Pacific Railway.)

the Missouri river. Our equipment was built expressly for this line by the Puilman Palace Car Company, which is a guarantee to the traveling public that it is strictly first class. You will find all of our coaches elegantly unholstered and very comfortable in every particular. If you are going to any part of Kansas or Nebraska, or to any point east, remember you will never regret having started right, by taking the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railway. (Rock Island Route). For further particulars address Jno. Sebastian, G. T. & P. A., Topeka Kan.

Read, and Order What You Should Have, t Each township trustee should have a trustee's record, road record, poor record and a full set of township records and other blanks, worth at least \$5. Also some sta-

Each township treasurer should have a

record and warrant book.

Each justice of the peace should have a civil docket, criminal docket, stray record transcripts, compiled laws of 1885, and a full assortment of blanks.

Each constable should have an assortment of blanks.

Each road overseer should have a road overseers account book, receipt book for labor, receipt book for extra work and a receipt book for material used.

The above should be furnished to the officers of each wall regulated township at the expense of the township.

For sale at the Eagla office. Orders promptly filled by mail or express prepaid.

48-tf w25-tf

and Ashland be sure and take Lake's straight line and save twenty four hours' time; arrives at Coldwater at 8.30 p. m. 14-tf

Dassler's compiled laws and session laws for '87 for sale at this office at the standard price.

d&w-tf

The new, the cheap, the most direct and popular line to all points in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Montana, many, versiation of the un-territory. The appreciation of the un-equalled advantages offered by this line to the traveling public is amply shown by its liberal patronage. Those contemplating moving or making a pleasure trip to any point in the above named states or terri-tories should not fail to write or call upon W. D. Murdock, passenger and ticket agent, 122 North Main street, who will cheerfully furnish maps, time tables and any other general information desired. D. WISHART,

116-tf General Passenger Agent,

Take the new short line, C. K. & N. Rock Island route, to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Chicago and St. Louis. 114-tf

become a universal favorite among dealers generally in the west. 25tf* The Kansas Loan & Investment Co. have

To Those Who Travel. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rail-road company, in obedience to the popular demand, have just placed a train in the service between Wichita and Kansas City which is making ample conflection with the flyers between Kansas City and Chi-cago, leaving Wichita in the morning at 8.20 and arriving at Chicago at 8.15 the fol-lowing morning, two hours about of all 8:20 and arriving at Chicago at 8:15 the following morning—two hours ahead of all other lines—making connection at Chicago with the fast morning trains leaving there for the east, thus enabling passengers to reach many important eastern cities several hours earlier than is possible by any other line. Remember this when you are contemplating an eastern trip. Notice, too, that the night train on this road is the last one to leave Wichita via Kansas City, departing at 8:50 p. m. It is elegantly equipped, with modern day coaches and two skewing cars, one of which runs direct

"Chestruts."

The C. K. & N. Ry., "Rock Island Route," are now running the most elegant chair cars between Wichita and Kansas City that are used in Kansas. This is the only line running chair cars on morning trains to Kansas City. This is the only line running chair cars through to Chicago. This is the only line running chair cars to Topeka and St. Joseph. This is the great line between Wichita and all points north, east and south. Call at No. 200 E. Douglas avenue.

9-17 points north, east and a 200 E. Douglas avenue.

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Commissioning today, Sunday April I solid trains composed of coaches and Pull man buffet sleeping cars, will be run daily oetween Kansas City and Pueblo and Benver, via the Missouri Pacific railway and Colorado Short line. Leave Kansas City at S2D a. m. Train leaving Wichita at 3:20 p. m., connects with the train at Geneseo, Kan. For time tables information and

treasurer's record.

Each township clerk should have a clerk's

ment of blanks.

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